

HANNA MACHINE IS FALLING TO PIECES

Roosevelt is Building One that Will Take Its Year in the

A LARGE FIGHT AT WORK

Among the Machinists Employed by Roosevelt are Payne, Clarkson, Platt, Quay and Foraker.

(By James P. Horvath, Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, November 24.—Assuming that the Republican national convention in 1904 will nominate Theodore Roosevelt for President, a new national organization of the party will be formed that year. What has been known for the last six or seven years as the "Hanna machine" will be displaced by the Roosevelt machine. Marcus A. Hanna, who, as the head of the national committee, directed two campaigns, each of which resulted in the election of William McKinley, will step aside for some man to be designated by the nominee for President.

It is a year and six months before the nomination for President will be made and the new party machinery adjusted, but the politicians are already talking about the probable successor to Senator Hanna as chairman of the committee.

So far only two men are mentioned—Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, at present Postmaster-General, and James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, and now a member of the Senate.

Clarkson's skill is well known. New York. The mention of these two men at this time possibly grows out of the fact that they are the most conspicuous among the men who are promoting the political interests of the President.

Payne is already the vice-chairman of the national committee, and it would be a natural and easy step for him to first place, Clarkson's skill as a politician was established years ago, and on many occasions has been thoroughly tested. Many things may happen in the course of a year and a half, but the events of the times point to the selection of one of these men to manage the next Republican campaign.

Apparently nothing is being done toward holding the old Hanna organization together. Observers of events believe that Senator Hanna could have maintained his hold on the organization and could have so utilized the power at his command as to prevent the renomination of Roosevelt, but he has not seen fit to pursue that course. The Ohio man eased up his grip on the machine after the death of President McKinley, and although solicited by his friends to maintain his status as chief of the organization, he has refrained from taking any step that might be construed as an effort to embarrass the ambitions of Roosevelt.

The attitude of Senator Hanna in declining to offer any encouragement to those friends who felt that it would be good policy to keep the old organization alive tended, of course, to disrupt the organization; and the sweeping Republican victory at the recent election was a blow to the men who were taking it as a sign of the strength of the old organization. And the best friends of President Roosevelt must admit that he has not been discriminating. As chief of the reformers he has opened wide the door to men who he could not, and did not, endorse as a private citizen or as the head of the Government. If the national convention should be held next week Roosevelt would be renominated, and the men who would take to themselves the credit for making his nomination possible are Senators Quay and Foraker, of Pennsylvania, Senator Platt, of New York; J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware; Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, and James S. Clarkson, of Iowa and New York.

These men are the head and front of the Roosevelt organization at this time, and there does not appear to be any reason for believing that they will not be occupying the same position when the national convention meets in 1904. But the inference that these men are the strength of the President among the influential men of his party would not be justified.

He undoubtedly commands at this time the political support of the influential men of his party in nearly all the States, but the fact remains that he has not been discriminating. As chief of the reformers he has opened wide the door to men who he could not, and did not, endorse as a private citizen or as the head of the Government. If the national convention should be held next week Roosevelt would be renominated, and the men who would take to themselves the credit for making his nomination possible are Senators Quay and Foraker, of Pennsylvania, Senator Platt, of New York; J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware; Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, and James S. Clarkson, of Iowa and New York.

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PROTECTION FOR HUNTER.

Son of American Minister will be Returned to United States.

LOUISVILLE, November 24.—Will Hunter, of Louisville, son of the American minister to Guatemala, says he has assurance that the United States Government will see that his brother, W. G. Hunter, Jr., who shot and killed William Fitzgerald in Guatemala City, will be returned to Kentucky in safety. A telegram from New Orleans says that Fitzgerald was once a revolutionary in Spanish Honduras, having joined the forces under Gen. John Drummond, a soldier of fortune from Mobile, Ala. For the last three years Fitzgerald had been employed by the Guatemalan government in the secret service. He was working for the President of Guatemala, who appeared to take an extraordinary fancy to the adventurous American.

A resident of this city, who knew both young Hunter and his victim well, said: "Fitzgerald was an intimate friend of Consul-General McNally, with whom he spent many pleasant hours in the consulate. Fitzgerald and General Drummond were radically opposed to the retention of Dr. Hunter as minister to Guatemala. Fitzgerald was regarded by the American colony as being a spy for the government. The Americans were afraid to receive him in their confidence. He was practically ostracized from the company of his countrymen. When I left Guatemala, eighteen months ago, Fitzgerald and the Hunters were at daggers' points. Young Hunter went with the fastest steamer in the country, and never knew what it was to miss having a good time."

NO VOTING MACHINES FOR CITY ELECTION

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS SAY THEY CAN NOT BUY THEM.

HAVE NOT ENOUGH MONEY

If a Compulsory Voting Machine Law is Passed, Additional Legislation will be Needed for the County.

The county commissioners say voting machines can not be bought by Marion county for use in the Indianapolis municipal election, next fall, unless some special legal provision for raising the money is made by the Legislature.

Commissioner Spafford says that even though the Legislature should pass a law making the use of machines compulsory, it would be impossible for this county to comply with it in time for the city election.

The county's tax levy was fixed at 20 cents on the \$100 by the County Council in September. Practically all of the \$400,000 revenue that the county will derive from its levy was appropriated at the same time.

The revenue will be used for the appropriations by enough to enable the commissioners to request some of the special allowances that are necessary each year, but voting machines for the city election would cost in the neighborhood of \$70,000.

Could Not Use Bond Issue.

The commissioners could not buy the machines by the proceeds of a temporary loan or bond issue, because the county reform law prohibits their borrowing money, except for building public buildings.

So if the Legislature attempts to pass a law making the use of machines compulsory, the commissioners will request that there be included a provision authorizing the county to borrow money to buy the machines.

Unless this request is granted, it will be impossible to buy the machines even in 1901, without increasing the tax levy, they say. If it is granted, they will make an effort to buy machines in time for use in the city election primaries.

The construction of the new Washington-street bridge and the appropriation for the College-avenue bridge are among the large items that have eaten up all the county's surplus, the commissioners say.

Model Janitor.

Did Not Commit Suicide Until Every Body was In.

PARIS, November 24.—This city has just lost its model janitor, Eugene Brun, who was guardian of a large apartment house.

STRIKERS KILLED BY HAVANA POLICE

Bloodshed in Front of the Palace When Officers and Rioters Came Together.

THE ENTIRE CITY TIED UP

Street Car Company Without Protection—No Bread or Meat on Sale, and Poor People Are Suffering.

HAVANA, November 24.—Police Captain Mero and four officers were wounded and two strikers were killed during a demonstration to-day in front of the palace. Several strikers were wounded.

The strike here became general to-day. The conductors and motormen continued running their cars until 10 o'clock, when Superintendent Greenwood ordered a suspension of traffic. He had asked the civil governor for protection, but the authorities were unable to protect the cars. The men were willing to remain at work, but the officials of the company, in order to protect the service, deemed it wise to suspend the service.

The situation is grave. The police will not make arrests owing to the pronounced sympathy of the mayor and other city officials with the strikers. A mob of strikers drove the employees of the West-end railroad from the trains this morning. No bread or meat is on sale and a continuation of the strike will cause much suffering to the poor.

LATEST PLAN TO SETTLE ANTHRACITE TROUBLE.

Miners Are Likely to Gain Important Points—Independents May Attempt to Block the Way.

SCRANTON, Pa., November 24.—There has as yet been no definite time set for the holding of conferences between the representatives of the large companies and the mine workers. Attorneys and other persons representing the big companies have gone to New York and Philadelphia for instructions and authority to act. It is expected that they will return clothed with the power to negotiate a settlement.

While nothing has been agreed on the best forecast that can be made at this time is that the men will receive in the neighborhood of a 10 per cent increase, a nine-hour day, the weighing of coal to be adjusted as best it can, and agreements between the men and the company by whom they are employed. The agreement, it is expected, will run for a term of two or three years, from November 1. The four principal demands of the miners are for a 20 per cent increase, an eight-hour day, weighing of coal wherever practicable, the ton, and yearly trade agreements.

This revolt of the independent coal operators is developing day by day, and may be a formidable obstacle to overcome in coming to a satisfactory adjustment of the differences between the operators and the men.

It is the general belief that the coal-carrying and mining companies, usually called the "big companies" here, are glad to settle the differences that exist without putting in their side of the case with the commission.

Mr. Darrow, counsel for the miners, had a conference with Mr. Mitchell to-day, and also had a talk with Ira H. Burns, president of the Independent Coal Operators. No action of any kind was decided upon at either conference. A committee from the independent companies will hold a conference with the presidents of the coal roads in New York to-morrow.

WORK OF SAFE ROBBERS.

Same Plan Followed at Numerous Points in Indiana.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)
GOSHEN, Ind., November 24.—The attempted robberies and safe blowings in this section of the State in the last few weeks have been so numerous, and all on the same plan, as to lead to the belief that an organized gang of safe blowers is at work. Even at that hour the combination knob was first broken off by using a hammer, and then a charge of nitroglycerin, or other explosive, was inserted. Such attempts have been made at Wolcottville, Wakarusa, Waterloo and Kendallville. At none of the places have the robbers made big hauls.

AN UNKNOWN INSANE MAN.

He Was Removed from Police Headquarters to City Hospital.

An insane man, about forty years old, confined in the police station, for several days, was taken to the City Hospital this afternoon, in a critical condition. Since Saturday he has refused to eat. Nothing is known of the man and the police were unable to ascertain his name. He was found wandering in the vicinity of the Union station and his strange actions attracted the attention of patrolmen. He weighs about 140, is about five feet seven inches high, and wears a stubby beard and a drooping mustache mixed with gray. He is poorly dressed and without a hat.

CZAR OF RUSSIA UNDER A SPELL

Mesmerist Has Nicholas Under Complete Control, to Court Physician's Disgust.

RUMORS OF ABDICATION

Tactics of Grand Duke Michael, Heir Presumptive, Arouse Suspicion of the Ruler of All The Russias.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 24.—It has been learned that the recent summoning of Dr. Merzhelevski, one of the foremost specialists in nervous diseases, to the south of Russia, which gave rise to the report that he was going to attend the czar, or the czarina, or both, their majesties having in turn being alleged to be suffering from melancholia, was to visit Balaklava, where the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch is detained as insane.

Some observers of the situation do not believe that the accession of the Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle to the czar, to the throne, in the event of the czar's abdication and the death of his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, the heir presumptive, would be unpopular, and they do not credit the reports that the advent of the czar's extreme power of the Vladimir family would materially alter the existing state of affairs, as the masses are ignorant in regard to every czar's true character, and the educated people attach merely subordinate importance thereto.

A Naturalized American.

The possible effect of the Draconian system, under a sterner ruler, on the prospects of a possible revolutionary movement, is regarded as idle.

Phillips, the mesmerist, who is said to have the czar completely under his influence, is a former French physician, a naturalized American. He has been in Russia about a year, living in the homes of two Montenegro princesses who married Russians.

It is rumored that the czar granted Phillips the right to practice medicine in Russia and to wear the epaulettes of a military surgeon of the rank of a councillor of state, which equals that of a general.

Finally, it is asserted, the czar physician, Dr. Ogi, went to Livadia and persuaded the czar to forbid Phillips to practice on the czarina, and the departure of the Ministers of War, of Interior and of Finance from Livadia was interpreted as a sign that Phillips' influence was broken. It was also said that these ministers, formally presented a report to his majesty discrediting Phillips, that the czar disbelieved Phillips and resented what he classed as interference with his personal affairs, but finally yielded.

Moody and Disgusted.

This is looked on in some quarters as evidence that the czar's statements on the subject of the czar's mental condition require limitation. Numerous persons who have returned from Livadia within the past three days assert that the czar has been moody and disgusted because his early hope of introducing a happy regime in Russia was frustrated by the reactionists, whose intimidation imposed a distasteful role upon him.

His majesty was also said to be in general ill health, and his condition was demanded, which was strengthened by the sudden return of the Grand Duke Michael, and the latter's demonstrative public appearances.

Persons knowing the czar assert that if he were to abdicate, it would be to the throne and domestic happiness, he would abdicate.

The acceptance of the lucrative but unimportant administration of Apanages by the czar's bosom friend, Prince Oboleski, is interpreted as "going to cover" before possible changes which might destroy the value of his personal influence.

WILL SETTLE WITH COUNTY.

The Offer Made by Receiver Williams, of Meridian National Bank.

The county commissioners have received a proposition from John G. Williams, receiver for the Meridian National Bank, which went into liquidation eight years ago, to settle a claim of the county against the bank for the sum of \$5,891.42, for \$2,355.56, or 40 per cent of the claim.

The claim grew out of the absconding of County Clerk John E. Sullivan, in 1890. Sullivan was charged with carrying off \$4,500 of the county's money with the Meridian National Bank. At the time, no attempt was made to recover this money from Sullivan's bondsmen. The claim was long since outlawed as against the bondsmen of Sullivan, but suit was filed shortly after Sullivan's default against the stockholders of the bank.

The suit resulted in endless litigation. The Supreme Court held several years ago that if the county could trace its funds to the Meridian National Bank, its entire claim, interest and all, was good. This is the question that has always balked the county.

In his offer of a settlement the receiver says that he has been unable to discover any evidence to lead him to believe that the claim can be enforced either against the bank or its stockholders. The commissioners are inclined to look with favor on the offer of settlement.

SMOKING UP.



The Tobacco Trust, 'Tis Said, Will Start Re-ail Stores in All the Bigger Cities.

ACTION TO RECLAIM INDIANA-SONORA MINE

NEGOTIATIONS WITH MEXICO HAVE BEEN BEGUN.

COMPLAINT OF THE OWNERS

How the Trouble Came About—Peculiar Action of the Mexican Court in Increasing the Bond.

Secretary of State Hay has begun negotiations to reclaim the Indiana-Sonora copper mine from the Mexican troops, and return it to the Indiana owners and their associates, Phelps, Dodge & Co., mining capitalists.

A Washington special to The News to-day says that Secretary Hay has communicated the complaint of the Indiana men to Minister Clayton, of Mexico.

The dispatch adds that in Washington it is believed that the controversy will be settled without international complications.

The action of the State Department is in accordance with a promise to Harry S. New and Hugh J. McGowan, representing the Indiana owners, in Washington, recently.

Minister Clayton asked Secretary Hay to lay all the facts before the Mexican government. The Indiana men are also in direct communication with the Mexican authorities.

The fact confident that when the facts are all known, an amicable settlement will be reached without delay. In Washington it is believed that the Mexican government will see to it that the mine is returned to them.

The Indiana men interested in the mine—Mr. New, Mr. McGowan, S. E. Morse, Dr. Henry Jameson, Thomas Taggart, E. L. Cotrell and others—say that the trouble grew out of the efforts of L. Lindsay to "hold them up."

He was not in accord with the sale of a controlling interest to Phelps, Dodge & Co. He demanded \$35,000 more than his share of the \$70,000 that Phelps, Dodge & Co. paid for the interest, they say.

Since they refused to pay, the Mexican court having jurisdiction in Sonora ordered Mexican troops to take charge of the mine.

The judge of this court was a cousin of one of Lindsay's associates. He kept increasing the bond that he demanded before the mine should resume operations, until the Indiana men felt justified in requesting the United States Government to interfere.

WORE A RED HANDKERCHIEF.

Mrs. John Shaw Watched a Thief Rob Her Home.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)
LAFAYETTE, Ind., November 24.—A burglar broke into the home of John Shaw, early this morning, and carried away a \$200 diamond, a gold watch and a suit of clothes. The thief pried open a window at the rear of the house, tied a red handkerchief over his face, and crept up stairs.

PARIS STIRRED OVER DEATH OF MRS. GORE

Tragedy Was Rehearsed in the Room Where the Woman Was Found Dead.

SPECIAL COMMISSION NAMED

Consul-General Gowdy Making Every Effort to Learn the Facts—Funeral Next Wednesday.

PARIS, November 24.—Acting on instructions from the United States State Department, Consul-General Gowdy to-day requested four representative American physicians living in Paris to form a commission of medical experts to investigate the shooting, last Wednesday, of Mrs. Ellen Gore, Consul-General Gowdy to-day requested four representative American physicians living in Paris to form a commission of medical experts to investigate the shooting, last Wednesday, of Mrs. Ellen Gore, Consul-General Gowdy to-day requested four representative American physicians living in Paris to form a commission of medical experts to investigate the shooting, last Wednesday, of Mrs. Ellen Gore.

Mr. Gowdy has sent written instructions to each of the doctors in which he asks them to spare no efforts to make the investigation thoroughly complete and unprejudiced. The latter have agreed to do this. The commission is composed of Dr. A. J. Magin, who is in charge of the American Hospital in Paris; Dr. Edmund L. Gross, formerly of San Francisco; Dr. Turner and Dr. Whitman.

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WABASH BOOKKEEPER HEADS NEW YORK BANK

MOYER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

WILL DRAW A BIG SALARY

Was Employed in Wabash, Kansas and Chicago Banks—His Advancement in New York.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)
WABASH, Ind., November 24.—Will L. Moyer, who was born in this county and who has been president of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, of New York, was to-day elected president of the International Banking Corporation, of that city, which has a capital and surplus of \$10,000,000.

Mr. Moyer began his career at Wabash as a bookkeeper for a retail dry goods firm, and three years later was appointed assistant cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Wabash, and held the position until 1887, when he became cashier of the First National Bank of Anthony, Kas. He then attracted the attention of Gilbert Daly, president of the American Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago at the time of its reorganization, and was made assistant cashier of that concern in 1890.

He held this position until four years ago, when he became a partner of Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king, taking an interest in the Daly bank at Butte. After the death of Daly, Moyer took the vice-presidency of a national bank at New York, retaining the office until last July, when he was elected president of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

His ability in bank management impressed the Eastern financiers so that in the selection of a president for the International Banking Corporation he had preference over seven other men. His salary is \$50,000 a year.

TRIBUTE TO BANDMASTER.

Charles E. Rogers Made the Goshen Band Famous.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)
GOSHEN, Ind., November 24.—The members of the Rogers Goshen band and orchestra, to-day, gave to their director, Charles E. Rogers, a solid ivory, gold-mounted baton in appreciation of his labors in maintaining a band and orchestra that has for nearly two decades kept Goshen before the public.

Twenty years ago Mr. Rogers came to Goshen from Constantine, Mich., where he directed a band for many years, and organized the band here, which for seventeen seasons has filled annual engagements at Chautauque, Fla.

Until the past few years Mr. Rogers was one of the best cornet soloists in the United States. He has played but little in the past few years, because of failing health, but directs his band and orchestra in all the larger engagements.

INDIANA EDITOR A VICTIM.